EUROPE.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. BANCROFT. CARLS RUHE, July 19.—The American Minister, Mr. Banere.ft, has concluded his negotiations with the Grand Dacal Government for a treaty for the mutual protection of the rights of naturalized citizens, and the do zument has been signed by the high contacting parties on both sides. The treaty is identical in its p sovisions with those recently concluded by the Uni ted States with the kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, and Wurtemburg.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CHIT OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT TO THE QUEEN. LONDON, July 19.-On Thursday last, Admiral Farragut received through the Prince of Wales, who was visiting the American fleet off Cowes, an invitation to visit the Queen. The next day the Admiral and the principal officers of his fleet proceeded to Osborne House, where the Queen was then stopping and were received in the most cordial manner by Her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edin burg, and the members of the Royal Court.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOR OF MR. GLADSTONE'S BILL. A popular demonstration took place in this city

to-day, in favor of the Parliamentary measures for the abelition of the Irish Church Establishment. A procession, consisting of working men, earrying banners and wearing green ribbons, proceeded to Hyde Park, where a mass-meeting was organhad been delivered, resolutions strongly protesting against the rejection by the House of Lords of the Irish Church Appointments Suspension bill were adopted. About 2,000 persons were present at the meeting. Their proceedings were orderly, and there was no interference on the part of the police.

THE WHEAT CROP. Reports of the harvest from all parts of the United Kingdom show that the yield of wheat exceeds the

annual average of the crops. MOVEMENTS OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

OUTHAMPTON, July 19.—The American squadron mder command of Admiral Farragut, sailed to-day from the Solent. The flagship Franklin, with Admiral Farragut on board, has gone to Gibraltar, the steamer Ticonderoga to Havre, and the steamer Canandaigua to Cork.

THE INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT LAW-THE

THE INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT LAW—THE GUARDIAN ANGEL.

In the Vice-Chancellor's Court, London, on the 4th July, a motion was made on the part of the publishers, Messrs. Sampson, Low & Co., to restrain Messrs. Ward, Lock & Tyler, Iron publishing "The Guardian Angel," a novel by the American poet and humorist, Oliver Wendell Holmes. The novel was first published in The Allantic Monthly, and Mr. Holmes agreed to sell the copyright for England to the plaintiffs, and in order to do this effectually went to Canada, and resided there before the publication in The Allantic Monthly inving begun in January, and in October the book was brought out by the plaintiffs in complete form at 16 shiftings, although six numbers remained to be published in The Allantic Monthly. The defendants brought out their edition at 2 shiftings,

The Princess of Wales on the 6th of July was delivered

County of Berkshire.

The ran of Madame Rachel, of "beautiful forever poteriety, has been postponed until the August session of the Central Criminal Court.

DEATH OF GIOVANNI BASTIANINI-REMARKABLE EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF AN ITALIAN SCULP-TOR-PROCEEDINGS OF THE ITALIAN PARLIA-

Giovanni Bastianini is dead-was buried last night at 8. Miniato. The possessors of the famous Benivieni bust may now say truly that "no living scolptor can produce its equal." Death has suddenly terminated the controversy that has been raging for the last six mouths between Paris and Florence. Is it true of the dead, as of the absent, that they are always wrong? Time will show. The facts of the case are worth recording for the benefit of those who have not followed them, especially for lovers of the fine arts about to make the "grand tour," who may fall victims to the cupidity of Novilos, Rivet & Co., whose name is legion. At the Paris Industrial Exposition of 1895 h terra cotta bust, marked in the catalogue as the portrait of Jerome Benivieni, attracted the attention of connoiseeurs, who desided unanimously that it was a product of the XVth or XVIth century, of the epoch probably of Lorenzo di Credt. M. de Novilos, the fortunate ewiser of the bust, sold it some months

of connoisecurs, who decided unanimously that it was a produce of the XVth or XVIth century, of the epoch probably of Lorenzo di Credi. M. do Novilos, the fortunate owner of the bust, sold it some months after the close of the exhibition, to M. le Comte de Nieuwerkerke, the director of the Louvre, who in his turn sold it for the price at which he had purchased it (13,000 fr.) to the Imperial Museum, where it now stands in the Salle de la Remaissance. Toward the close of 1807 it came out that the bust was the portrait of an old tobacco-roller, who had sat day after day to Giovanni Bastianini, an obscure sculptor of Fiesole, who began his life as a stone-breaker in the quarries; had been educated by Treglierami, the famous collector of Tuscan antiquities; had worked in Fedi's stadio, and for the last ten years produced busts land groups in marble and in terracotta, for the Florentine antiquarian M. Freppa. The bust in question Bastianin sold to Freppa for 350 francs, and Freppa sold it to M. de Novilos for 700 francs, on the condition, however, that should it be resold for a larger sum he should share the profits. When the Parisian papers published the documents, which prove Bastianini to be the author of the bust, the faction Nieuwerkerke, Noviles & Co. denonneed the whole as a plot; vowed that the bust was antique, that no modeen sembnor Novilos & Co. denounced the whole as a plot; vowed that the bust was antique, that no modern sculptor could produce one similar, but declined to offer any counter proofs of its authenticity or origin. M. de Novilos at first pretended that M. Freppa had sold it to him as antique, forgetting that Freppa holds a letter from himself in which these fatal words occur. that Freppa holds a letter from himself in which these fatal words occur: "I have cleaned (de crassé) with soda the bast of old Benivien: chich you sold me as medern and find it an antique." The Parisians have tried to hush up the matter, but Bastianini's friends would not be silenced; they proved that a bust of Savonarola and of a Florentine singer, believed until now works of the Fritcenth Century, were his, and that he had never made any attempt to palm them off as antiques, but had sold them for the insignificant tune of 250 and 250 frames, and to the credit of the Italian owners of these busts who had bought them for 4,000 and 5,000 fr., they at once avowed them for 4,000 and 5,000 fr., they at once avowed their mistake, and recognized Bastianini as their Author. At length it was rumored that M. de Nieu-werkerke had offered 15,000 for a bust which should be by connoisseurs adjudged equal to Benivieni. Bastianini addressed a letter to the Patric, declaring that be had received no such offer, but that should it ibe made, he would do a bust as a pendant to the Benivieni, and of the twelve Casars into the largein on the contribution that the money should the largain, on the condition that the money should be deposited and an independent jury appointed. The Pairie declined to print the letter, but it ap-The Patrie declined to print the letter, but it appeared in the Florentine papers and in The Pall Mall Gazette of London. M. le Cointe de Niewerkerke still kept profund silence, refusing an answer to the simple question which would have solved all difficulties. If the Benivieni bust did not issue from the hands of Bastianini, whence came it? If this is not the bust molded by Bastianini for Freppa, sold by him to Novitos, and by Novitos to you, where is that bust? and how came you by yours? The poor sculptor, him in daily bread, roused by dreams of fame, was searching everywhere for a model which should serve him for a bust equal in style and workmanship to that Rowin the Louve when the lower was the searching everywhere the searching the lower when the lower was the searching the lower when the lower was the searching the searching when the lower was the searching the lower was the lower was the searching the lower was the searching the lower was the searching the lower was the low ie declined to print the letter, but it ap-the Florentine papers and in *The Pall Mall* I London. M. le Comte de Niewerkerke t profess.

ribaldi, "after the manner of the XVth eenribaldi, "after the manner of the XVth century." He was followed to the grave by an immense concourse of artists and friends, and there is no doubt that his fame will outlive the calumnies of the base vendors who sought to enrich themselves at his expense; but the loss to art is great, and the mortification of the Italians, that the lesson to the French connoisseurs must forever remain incomplete, is extreme.

Another loss to Italy and to science is the death of Senator Mattenger, once Minister of Public Instruc-

enator Matteucci, once Minister of Public Instruc-on, He died at Leghorn of apoplexy, and was uried at Pisa, yesterday, with every mark of sym-

pathy and esteem.

Of politics I have little to communicate that can interest foreigners, although it has been undoubtedly the most important Parliamentary session since an Italian Parliament has existed. The Senate has anctioned the grinding tax, and the House is still discussing the various bills for retrenchment and increase of revenue, which, according to the present the presentation of the present the presentation of of Minister of Finance, are to fill up the deficit

ifhin a few years. But two questions yet remain to be decided which afford any prospect of a battle royal between Moderates and Liberals. I refer to the sanction demanded from the House for the 600,060,000 spent during the last seven years by the various Ministers above and beyond the sums voted by Parliament, and the cession of the tobacco factories by the Government to a foreign company.

ernment to a foreign company.

The first grant will pass after a storm pro forma, as even the ultra Reds know that it's no use crying over spilt milk; but as the proposed contract of tobacco is deemed disastrous even by many of the Moderates, I

think it stands a chance of rejection.

The news from Rome is much more lively than anything in the Italian Capital. The Pope has issued the summons for the Œcumenic Conneil which is to be the summons for the Ecumenic Council which is to be held in 1869, on the anniversary of the day set aside to commemorate the Immaculate Conception. Then the troops encamped at the Camp of Hannibal have been reviewed and blessed, and in return have en-livened the Pope with a sham fight. Pity that the legionaries desert, and the Zouaves mutiny, thus disturbing the pages of the banny family in the the peace of the happy family in the

THE PAPAL STATES.

THE PONTIFICAL BULL OF CONVOCATION. The publication of the Pontifical bull concoking an (Ecumenical Council of the Bishops of the Catholic Church on the 8th December, 1869 (festival of the Immaculate Conception), took place yesterday morning, in the atrium of the Vatican Basilica. The College of Apostolic Protonotaries, accompanied by a Pontifical chamberlain and the Apostolic messengers, were present at this ceremony. One of the protonotaries ascended a pulpit erected near the great gate of the Basilica, his collegues sitting within, and, after a fanfare of trumpets, read aloud the Pontifical buil of convocation, two copies of which were afterward affixed by the messengers to the columns of the principal entrance. The same ceremony

The text of the Pontifical Bull is as follows:

"Pins, Bishop, Servant of the Servants of God for future Memory.

"The only begotten Son of the Eternal Father, out of the great love which He bore unto us, descended from His celestial throne, in order to redeem, in the fullness of time, the whole human race from the yoke of sin and from bondage to Satan and the darkness of terror into which, by the fault of their first parent, they had long since miserably fallen; and He, not declining from the paternal glory, was born of the immaculate and Most Holy Virgin Mary, and manifested His doctrine and the rule of life brought from Heaven, attesting it with so many excellent works and giving Himself up as an offering for us and as a victim to God in the odor of sanctity; and, having vanquished death, He, before ascending into Heaven to sit upon the right hand of the Father, sent His Apostles into the world to preach the Gospel to every creature, and gave to them the

man Fontins have sought to preserve the deposit of the faith, the discipline of the ciergy, and the holy and learned teachings, and the saucity and dignity of matrimony, and to promote and extend the education of the youth of both sexes, to foster the religion and piety of the people and virtuous manners, to defend justice, and to assure the tranquility, order, prosperity, and rights of civil society. Nor have the Fontiffs omitted, when they have deemed it useful, especially in times of great perturbation and calamity for our most holy religion and civil society, to convoke General Councils, to the end that, by consulting with all the Bishops of the Catholic world, whom the Holy Ghost has appointed to rule the Lord's Caurch, they unght, by their united strength, providentially and wisely ordain all those things that would chiefly serve to define the dogmas of the faith, dispol errors already propagated, or that might thenceforward be propagated, illustrate and elacidate doctrine, uphold and reform ecclesiastical dispipline, and correct the corrupt manuers of peoples.

"It is already known and manifest to all how horrible a tempest now agitates the Church, and what grievous ills afflict civil society. The Catholic Church, her salatary

may gather strength and flourish to the great benefit of human society. None can ever deny that the strength of the Catholic Church and her doctrine does not aloue regard the eternal salvation of men, but is essential also to the temporal welfare of peoples, and to their real prosperity, order and tranquility, and even to the progress and solidity of human science, as the annals of sacred and protane history clearly prove by a series of splendid facts and still constantly demonstrate.

"And since Christ the Lord so greatly consoles and comforts us with those words, 'for when two or three are gathered together in my name there I am in the midst of them,' we cannot doubt that in the abundance of His divine nercy, He would vouchsafe to be present at this council, in which we shall be able to establish those things that in any way regard the welfare of His Holy Church.

him for a bust equal in style and workmanship to that now in the Louvre, when he was seized with the Florestine plague, milliare, or milliary fever, which, striking at once on the brain, carried him off in three days and to the Benivieni bust, which will probably remain in the Louvre, a standing monument of French imposture and French vanity. It is but a month imposture and French vanity. It is but a for studied, reaching the casta and preparations for his different works. He was a quiet, simple fellow; this one dashis was to do a perfect bust of Ga-

authority of God the Father Almighty, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and of the Holy Apostles, Peter and Paul, which authority we represent on earth, we, with the counsel and consent of our venerable brethren the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, by these present letters announce, convoke, and ordain the sacred Ecumenical and General Council to be holden in that our City of Rome in the coming year, 1869, in the Vatican Basilea, commencing upon the 8th day of December, sacred to the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary, and to be prosecuted and conducted to its termination by the help of God, to his glory, and to the salvation of all Chistian peoples.

peoples.

"We therefore desire and command that our venerable brethren, the patriarchs, archbishops, bishops, as also our beloved sons, the abbots, and all others who, by right or privilege, are entitled to sit in general councils and to manifest their opinions to the same, should from all parts repair te this Œcumenical Council, convoked by us, and to this effect we invite, exhort, and admonish them, both in virtue of the eath they have taken to us and this Holy See, and of hely obedience, and under the penalties by law or custom decreed against those who fail to appear at the councils. We rigorously ordain and prescribe that they shall be bound to attend this sacred council unless withheld by some just impediment, which, however, must in all cases be proved to the Synod by the intermediary of legitimane proxies.

"We clerish the hope that God, in whose hands are the hearts of men, showing himself favorable to our desire, may grant that, by His ineffable mercy and grace, all the supreme princes and governors, more especially Catholic, of all nations, growing daily more conscious of the immense benefits which human society derives from the Catholic Church, and knowing that the Church is the "We therefore desire and command that our venerable

FRANCE.

THE AMERICAN FETE. The correspondent of The London Morning

The correspondent of The London above Post, writing from Paris on the occasion of the anniversary of American Independence—which had been suspended during the civil war, and was afterward resumed by the Hon. Mr. Bigelow, the American Minister resident here—took place on Saturday, at the favorite gardens in the Bois de Boulogne, the Pré-Catelan, under the presidency of his Excellency, Gen. Dix, now the representative in this capital of the United States. A large number of Americans sojourning in Paris assembled on the occasion, and formed a very happy party, being fortunately favored with fine weather. The usual reading of the Decharation of Independence was gone through by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, who was followed by the Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin of New-York, in an oration applicable to the occasion. The speech was generally in good taste, urging the necessity of a generous oblivion of all differences, and the cultivation of a genuine feeling of conciliation. He called to mind the cooperations of the French on the battle-fields in which Americans had won their independence, and pointed to the French flag, using terms highly complumentary and grateful. The political ceremony being over, the company gave themselves up to the pleasures of conversation and various amusements, in which both young and old heartily participated. There were fireworks in the evening, followed by a ball. The American ladies came out with great éclat, both as to personal beauty and the elegance of their toletres. Altogether the remnon was one of the most agreeable kind, and as a fete was a decided success. The Siccle, in a brief notice of this American Post, writing from Paris on the 6th of July, says:

Some the transposition, some reposerative and register of the softers, the soft reposerative and register of the soft register of the s

WASHINGTON.

ETOES EXPECTED—THE DEFICIENCY BILL—THE TARIFF—THE FUNDING BILL—ADJOURNMENT—DEATH OF EMANUEL LEUTZE—MINISTER BURLINGAME'S BANQUET.

WASHINGTON, July 19, 1868. The President told some of his friends of the Senaorial rank, on Saturday night, that he would send in the veto of the Electoral College hill to-morrow. Apprehensions are felt to-day that he will also veto the Deficiency bill on account of its appropriations for the execution of the Reconstruction laws, and to which and to several amendments he is opposed. The latter bill has not been laid before him, having passed only one branch of Congress; but he has announced to one or two Congressmen his hostility to these features of the measure. Should the President determine to do this, it will delay adjourn ment considerably longer than has been anticipated. to send in nominations in a few days for the several more important vacancies, such as the Austrian mission, the Havana Consulate, the Commissioner of Patents and the Assistant-Secretaryship of the Treasury. Edmund Cooper is mentioned as His Excellency's probable choice for the Internal Revenue office; but that gentleman's friends are not inclined to have his name put forward, towing to a fear that he may not be confirmed. There is a long list of applicants for the other place, but Mr. Johnson has not announced his choice, nor has he given any one of them a definite promise. Wilson Shannon, of Kansas, an ex-Governor of Ohio, has signified his willingness to become Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The vote whereby Collector Smythe was rejected

for the Austrian Mission in the Executive session of the Senate yesterday stood 30 to 13. Only three Republicans, Messrs. Morgan, Nye, and Pemeroy voted for his confirmation. Smythe and his friends are very much dejected, and swear vengeance. If, therefore, any Republicans remain in the Custom-House in New-York, the time for their dismissal has come. The confirmations by the Senate, yesterday, were For Postmasters-F. L. Sherman, Chicago, Ill.; Geo' H. Meyers, Aberton, Wis.; Henry Little, Auburn, Me.; R. G. Pettibone, Ogdensburg, N. Y.; John K. Patterson, Dunkirk, N. Y.; John Crawford, Oneida, N. Y.; S. R. Merrill, Lake City, Minn.; C. Morgan, Glen's Falls, N.Y.; Samuel Kingman, Wakefield, Mass.; H. N. Harbour, St. Albans, Vt.; George C. Henry, Bedford, Mass.; Joseph H. Nourse, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Bayfield, Wis.; Richard W. Mullins to be Collector of Customs at Teche, La.; T. J. Bowers, to be Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho; H-Knowles, to be Associate Justice of Montana and H. O. Warren, to be Chief-Justice of Montana; S. Day to be Surveyor-General of California; C. W. Barr to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the IVth District of Virginia; E. H. Smith, to be Assessor of Inlina; F. Drury, to be Justice of the Peace at Washington. The Senate rejected the following nominations:
B. F. Bainbridge, to be Register of the Land Office at Visalia, Cal.; W. H. Parker, to be Secretary of Idaho;
J. B. Winstandley, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Indiana. Postmasters William Ohler, to be Postmaster at Indianola, Texas;
A. R. Wallace, to be Postmaster at Mattoon, Ill.;
Thomas J. Henley, to be Postmaster at San Francisco, Cal.

The Deficiency bill might have been passed by the House yesterday, and been in the hands of the President, had it not been for Mr. Spalding of Ohio, who, when the House was nearly unanimous in the desire to dispose of it, taken advantage of a parliamentary rule, and entered an objection to its consideration. Members appealed to him not to obstruct busihe was immovable. The House will take a vote on the Funding bill to-morrow, but the measure has been materially amended and altered, and the friends of the original bill fear that the two Houses cannot agree on any bill before adjournment. The friends of the Tariff bill will make an effort, to-morrow or next day, to the call up that measure again, and force the House to for the call up that measure again, and force the House to for the call up that measure again, and force the House to for the call up that measure again, and force the House to for the call up that measure again, and force the House to for the call up that measure again, and force the House to for the call up that measure again, and force the House to for the call up that measure again, and force the House to for the call up that measure again, and force the House to for the call up that measure again, and force the House to for the call up that measure again, and force the House to for the call up that measure again, and force the House to for the call up that measure again, and force the House to for the call up that measure again, and force the House to for the call up that measure again, and force the House to for the call up that measure again, and force the House to for the call up that measure again, and force the House to for the call up that measure again, and force the House to for the call up that measure again, and force the House to for the call up that measure again, and the call up that measure again.

the occasion. Fung and Teh had seats at the middle of the table, and they, in good English, told interesting stories of the Flowery Kingdom. No turgid speeches were delivered, the banquet being informal. No one was more thoroughly delighted with the company than the distinguished and popular host him-

The Louisiana delegation, in the House, were sworn in to-day. J. H. Sypher, who represents the Ist District, was born in Pennsylvania in 1837, grad-Ist District, was born in Pennsylvania in 1837, graduated at Union CoHege, New-York, studied law, and practiced at the bar until the commencement of the Rebellion, when he entered the Federal army as a private soldier, serving through the war and rising to the rank of Brigadier-General. At the close of the war he settled in Louisiana, where he has been engaged in practicing law. He is also interested in a sugar and cofton plantation. Mr. Sypher represents a part of the City of New-Orleans. James Mann is from the Second District. He was born in Maine, is about 36 years old, and was formerly a paymaster in the United States Army. At the close of the war he was appointed by President Johnson to a position in the Internal Revenue Department in Louisiana, and has resided there since. He is a Democrat, the only one in the delegation. J. P. Newsham represents the Third District. He was born in Illinois and is now about 37 years of age. During the war he served in the Federal army as Captain in an Illinois regiment. He settled in Louisiana in 1864, and commenced to practice law. Michael Vidal is from the IVth District. He is a native of France, from whence he emigrated to Louisiana abortly before the war. He has no profession. W. Jasper Blackburn represents the Vth District. He is a native of France, from whence he emigrated to Louisiana abortly before the war. He has no profession. W. Jasper Blackburn represents the Vth District. He is a native of Louisiana, and is about 45 years of age. During the war he was an intense Unionist, and established a nance at Homer. Of which he is a native of Louisiana, and is about 45 years of age. During the war he was an intense Unionist, and the received at the sain R. K. Scott, as Governor. Now, therefore, be it known, That I. Andrew Johnson, President of the States of America, no omplance with and in execution of the Act of Congress aforesaid, do is an execution of the Act of Congress aforesaid, do is an execution of the Said amendment by the Legislature of the State of South Carol nated at Union College, New-York, studied law, and

He is a native of Louisiana, and is about 45 years of age. During the war he was an intense Unionist, and established a paper at Homer, of which he is still editor and proprietor. He is by far the ablest man in the delegation.

Only two of the South Carolina delegation were sworn in yesterday—Messrs. Whittemore and Goss. B. F. Whittemore, who represents the First District, was born in Massachusetts in 1824 and is a clergyman by profession. During the war he was chaplain of the Thirtieth and Fifty-third Massachusetts Regiments. He settled m South Carolina at the close of the war and engaged in teaching. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. James H. Goss, who represents the Fourth District, is a native of South Carolina and was born in Union Court-House in 1820. He is a merchant and has never held office before. The Representative of the Hid District, Simeon Corley, was born in South Carolina in 1823. He is a The Representative of the Hild District, Simeon Corley, was born in South Carolina in 1823. He is a tailor by profession, and claims to have always been a Unionist and an anti-Slavery man. During the Rebellion be was conscripted into the Rebel army, was taken prisoner by the Federals at Petersburg, Va., and sent to Point Lookout. He was soon after exchanged, and subsequently retired from the army to fill a small civil office. He is smable to take the test oath, which accounts for his not being sworn in

WASHINGTON, July 18 .- The Committee on instructing them to inquire whether the Commissioner of Patents has printing, binding done, or blank-books made,

The following the property of the protection of

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

RECONSTRUCTION.

MENT.

WASHINGTON, July 19 .- The President publishes the following, officially anneoning the ratifica by South Carolina and Louislana of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States: By the President of the United States of America.

Set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 18th day of July, in the year of ent Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixte-eight, and of the [Smal.] Independence of the United States of America, the ninety-third.

By the President: William H. Saward, Secretary of State.

By the President of the United States of America.

Whereas, By an act of Congress, entitled "An act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida to representation in Congress," passed on the 25th day of June, 1868, it is declared that it is made the duty of the President, within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification by the Legislature of either of said States of a proposed amendment to the Constitution, known as Article 14, to issue a proclamation announcing that fact; and,

yesterday, a bill was introduced to establish a Parish than 100 in each parish, the members and officers to be required to take the test oath in addition to the Constitutional oath. In the House the Committee on Elections reported the member elected from Desoto Parish (who is a white Denocrat) ineligible. The House scated his competitor (who is a black "Radical") by a strict party vote of 60 to 16, not with standing the majority of the Committee recommended a new election of the non-bar was desided.

ATLANTA, July 18.—In the House, to-day, all the members were declared eligible. A resolution was offered that the action of the House and all the documentary evidence in regard to the investigation of the eligibility of its members be transmitted to the Governor, and through him to Gen. Meade.

COMPLETE RESTORATION OF THE STATE-THE NEW GOVERNMENT-GEN. SMITH'S INAUGU-RAL-THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

"The King is dead-long live the King," is the cry to-day in Alabama. Gov. Patton gave place today to Gov. William H. Smith of Randolph County, who was sworn in as Provisional Governor by Gen. O. H.